The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Deadly poisons are often concealed under sweet honey.—Ovid.

ALL WAGE WORKERS WELCOMED BY A. F. OF L.

Organized window washers in Newark, N. J., won their seven-weeks' strike. The new agreement calls for $45 for a 45-hour week, pay for seven holidays, double time for Sunday and holiday work and extra day work at $9.

Gains by so-called "unskilled" organized workers are common. They are accepted as members of the trade unionists who fail to realize that they are an answer to Communists and alleged "liberals" who sneer that the organized labor movement is a "select, craft organization of highly skilled workers."

The trade union movement welcomes all wage earners, regardless of sex, creed or color.

Our movement is not limited to "skilled" workers. That term is relative, for all labor requires skill, which is defined as understanding and ability.

Every imaginable class of workers are under the A. F. of L. banner. The window washer stands with the building, metal, printing and other craftsmen; with teacher and freight handler, miner and paste maker, actor and street laborer, stenographer and fish handler, library employe and egg inspector, bank clerk and cement maker.

There is no limit to what workers can accomplish if they but organize.

Unorganized workers accept revolutionary social, industrial and mechanical changes. The radio passes without notice, as does the air plane, discoveries in chemistry and marvelous automatic machinery.

These workers, however, cling to their old living standards and concepts of inferiority. To have them accept new ideals is the work of organized labor.

This effort is hampered by revolutionists, the intelligentsia, labor experts and like trade advisors, who would save the workers instead of permitting them to save themselves.

The A. F. of L. stands for individual freedom through collective bargaining. This angers the "reds" and other labor saviors.

They call the American trade union movement "reactionary," when in fact it is they who are in that class. They have not the slightest idea of the liberty American workers aspire. They have the European complex—that the state should protect workers. They would be the state.

Fundamentally these elements are in accord with the reactionary employer who offers his company "union," his yellow dog and his paternalism to conceal control of workers, which trade unionism challenges.

Outwardly these elements conflict, but at every testing time they are as one against the trade unionists.

VANZETTI WAS INNOCENT OF BRIDGEWATER HOLD-UP

New York, Nov. 3.—Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who was executed last August in Boston with Nicola Sacco, had no part in the Bridgewater pay roll hold-up on December 24, 1919.

Vanzetti and Sacco were charged with this crime. Sacco presented a complete alibi, but Vanzetti was found guilty in Judge Webster Thayer's court and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Later he and Sacco were charged with the murder and hold-up of a paymaster at Braintree. They were tried in Judge Thayer's court, found guilty and executed.

Vanzetti's alleged connection with the Bridgewater crime and his 15 years' imprisonment were used with telling effect against him by the prosecution, which pointed to his conviction with a crime he never committed.

The above startling statements are included in an investigation of the Bridgewater hold-up that has been conducted by the Outlook, one of the oldest and most conservative magazines in the country.

The Outlook rejects every political and social theory that Sacco and Vanzetti favored, but declares it is interested in the truth. "We are morally convinced," the editors say, "that the trials of these men as carried on were open to question and that more than a possibility existed of one of the gravest, miscarriages of justice in history."

The investigation was made by Silas Bent, well-known writer, and Jack Callahan, newspaper man, who secured hints from underworld sources that Vanzetti was "framed" in the Braintree hold-up. This information has been developed to the point where all participants in that hold-up have been identified.

A sinister feature of this case is the following editorial statement by the Outlook:

"The original transcript of the Bridgewater trial had been secured from the Harvard Law Library—it having developed that the State of Massachusetts had either lost or destroyed its copy of the case—and the confession was checked with the evidence of the trial itself."

"The result, in the Outlook's opinion," continues the magazine editors, "is the complete exoneration of Vanzetti from any part in the Bridgewater hold-up for which he was sentenced for 15 years, and which led, directly, to the conviction for the Braintree crime and subsequent execution. All participants in the crime have been identified and all important statements made to the Outlook's investigators have been checked and in all vital particulars corroborated. Only one conclusion, in our view, is possible: Vanzetti was not present at the commission of the Bridgewater crime and had no connection with it or knowledge of it whatever."

One of the strongest points made by the Outlook is documentary proof of the express company's delivery of $24,000 to Parmenter & Pyrnatch, 30 miles from the scene of the Bridgewater hold-up. This proof, Governor Fuller said, was lacking in Vanzetti's alibi.

GOOD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CAN DEFEAT WHITE PLAGUE

New York, Nov. 3.—Good economic conditions is the most effective weapon to fight tuberculosis, said Dr. Shirley W. Wynee, health commissioner of New York City, in an address to industrial nurses.

"The greater part of the reduction in the number of these cases," he said, "comes solely from steadily improving economic conditions and only a small part from public health work. That may sound like a startling statement from a public health officer, but it is true."

Dr. Wynee said there has been a considerable amount of "bunk" in public health work the past 10 years.

"We have been placing too much emphasis," he said, "on the selling of the idea of public health and not enough on actually delivering the goods, on dispensing public health."

BUSINESS MEN SCORN EVERY MORAL IDEAL

Chicago, Nov 3.—"In all my 25 years of active connection with the Chicago trade union movement I have never known of a single instance where the Employers' Association of Chicago endeavored to peaceably adjust a strike or lockout," said Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

"Whenever the Illinois legislature undertakes to consider greater protection to women and children in industry, attorneys for these business men are on the ground fighting the proposal."

Mr. Olander said that "the astounding notion that morality has no place in business is at the bottom of many of Chicago's difficulties." It is the doctrine of the "racketeer," the new activity of gunmen who levy tribute on business men and terrify public officials under threats of bombing, said Mr. Olander.

The trade unionist called attention to the importation into this city, five years ago, of the doctrine that morality has no place in business.

At that time the Employers' Association was addressed by Prof. Gus W. Dyer of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on "The Law of Supply and Demand." The outstanding sentence in Dyer's lecture, said Mr. Olander, was the astounding assertion that "moral obligations have no place in the industrial field in settling industrial questions."

The address was printed and circulated in pamphlet form by the association, together with a statement by Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., who presided at the meeting, and by J. W. O'Leary, vice president of the Chicago Trust Company. These names gave a respectable tone to the Dyer statement and the evil results that followed were inevitable.

MORRIS SIGMAN QUITS AS CLOAK MAKERS' HEAD

New York, Nov. 3.—Morris Sigman, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for six years, resigned. Mr. Sigman differed with the general executive board on policies connected with the fight against Communists.

The board expressed regret at Mr. Sigman's decision, but declared all members are united in their opposition to the "reds."

"We are aware," said the board in a public statement, "that the enemies of our organization will attempt to make capital out of the resignation by making it appear that there is no unity in our ranks.

"We assure our membership the board is united to meet the industrial and organizational problems that face the union in New York and elsewhere."

LAWYERS BAR WOMEN

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—The Bar Association of this city has rejected the applications of four women lawyers.

VOLSTEAD ACT COSTS $250,000,000 YEARLY

Washington, Nov. 3.—Enforcement of the Volstead act costs Uncle Sam $250,000,000 annually. It is estimated that 250,000 public officials of all kinds, with salaries of $5,000,000 a year, are engaged in this enforcement, which is the dominant activity of the government.

Anti-Trust Law May Be Junked; Is Now Ignored By Big Business

Washington, Nov. 3.—Sentiment in business circles is crystallizing in favor of a revision of the anti-trust law, and the next Congress may make wide departure from the 38-year attitude toward combinations of capital. Advocates of this change believe combinations of capital can be controlled by the injunction, while business combinations will not be annoyed.

The Sherman anti-trust law was approved July 2, 1890. It outlaws every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states."

Congress has diluted the act by permitting railroads to consolidate under the Esch-Cummins transportation law and by passage of the Webb amendment which exempts corporations engaged in the foreign trade.

In practice this law had had no effect on large combinations and holding companies.

The United States Supreme Court delivered the hardest blow to the law when it ruled eight years ago that the steel trust does not come under this statute. In that case the court went far afield when it declared that a dissolution of the trust would injure public interest, was against public policy and would result in a material disturbance of, and, it may be serious detriment to, the foreign trade.

In a minority opinion Associate Justices Day, Pitney and Clarke registered sharp dissent from the theory that enforcement of law should be guided by public policy.

"Such a test of public policy," said Justice Day, "which sanctions a violation of law, nor of any inconvenience that may arise from the enforcement of such a law, should have the effect of placing combinations, which have been unlawful in their organization, in the greatest industries of the country in defiance of law, in an irresponsible position above the control of the law forbidding such combinations. Such a conclusion does violence to the policy which the law is intended to enforce, runs counter to the decisions of the court, and necessarily results in a practical nullification of the act itself."

Martin F. Ryan Is A. F. of L. Treasurer; Coefield and Wharton New Vice Presidents

Washington, Nov. 3.—At its quarterly meeting in this city the A. F. of L. Executive Council filled the vacancies caused by the resignation of Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin and the death of Vice President Duncan.

Sixth Vice President Martin F. Ryan was elected treasurer. John Coefield, president United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, was chosen seventh vice president, and Arthur O. Wharton, president International Association of Machinists, eighth vice president.

The new treasurer is president Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

The succeeded membership of the Executive Council is:

President, William Green; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan; first vice president, Frank Duffy; second vice president, T. A. Rickert; third vice president, Jacob Fischer; fourth vice president, Matthew Woll; fifth vice president, James Wilson; sixth vice president, James P. Noonan; seventh vice president, John Coefield; eight vice president, Arthur O. Wharton.

The Executive Council completed its report to the annual convention of the A. F. of L., which convenes in New Orleans on November 19.

Wasteful Methods, Not "High" Wages, Reduces Earnings in Oil Industry

New York, Nov. 3.—The claim that "high" wages interferes with profits is rejected by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, leading unit of the Standard Oil group.

The Lamp, published by this corporation, declares that failure to control output and destructive competition are responsible for low earnings of oil companies.

"Increased earnings by the industry do not necessarily spell materially higher prices to the consumer," says the Lamp. "Higher earnings can be achieved through the reduction of costs that have been unduly high because of the way business has been conducted.

"Substantial savings can be made in the production of crude oil. Economies will result when the storage of crude and finished products can be reduced. Refinery operations also offer opportunities for lower costs and of course it is patent to all that the country has been oversupplied with retail outlets.

"Elimination of much of our wasteful competition through the co-ordination of production activities to market requirements should mean much larger earnings per barrel without any great change in price."

STEALTHY METHODS USED BY UTILITIES

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Federal Trade Commission's probe of public utilities has acquainted thoughtful citizens how public opinion is manufactured by privilege seekers.

The most sensational exposure was the system employed by E. Hofer & Sons, of Salem, Oregon, who supply propaganda to 14,000 newspapers. In recent years customers of utilities contributed $168,000 annually for the distribution of this firm's bulletins.

Editorials were also furnished. Anything that savored of interference with profits and exploitation of natural resources was objected to. Labor unions and farm relief were criticised.

The manager of the Salem firm was an unwilling witness but he acknowledged to the commission that the newspapers last year printed at least 3,000,000 inches of utilities' propaganda.

This vast public-opinion molding machinery operated stealthily. The editors did not know the scheme was financed by public utilities.

FURNITURE MAKERS TOLD NOT TO CHEAT

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Federal Trade Commission ordered a score of furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids, Michigan, to cease the word "veneered" to describe their products made with different woods and covered with a thin coat of mahogany or walnut.

The companies are unorganized and employ the cheapest labor. With the aid of skilled advertising writers the people are led to believe that "Grand Rapids furniture" is the last word for artistic mahogany and walnut furniture, made by "master craftsmen."

The commission states that the Grand Rapids manufacturers are the only ones who have violated a business code that was agreed to three years ago between the commission and 1,000 furniture manufacturers.

JAPS ENTRY OPPOSED; QUOTA LAW IS UPHELD

Washington, Nov. 3.—The House of Deputies of the Methodist Episcopal Church refused to concur with the House of Bishops in a resolution calling for modification of the immigration laws affecting Orientals. The two houses are the governing body of this church. George W. Wickersham, former United States attorney general, led the fight in the House of Deputies to place Orientals under the quota. Now all Orientals are barred because they can not be naturalized.

"If Japanese were admitted under the quota law," said Mr. Wickersham, "it would mean only about 146 a year. Surely this is not enough to cause a nation of 115,000,000 to shudder.

In opposing the proposal Rev. Dr. George H. Powell, dean of the Divinity School of the Pacific, said: "There are factors such as economics, race prejudice and education which we know nothing about."

"I have lived among these people and yield to none in my respect for them, but we don't want another great problem of race assimilation in this country," said H. C. Wycoff of California. The westerner stated that if Japanese were put on a quota basis "the quota can be reached in 100 years."

While the proposal only referred to admission of Japanese, other Orientals would be affected, as the word "discrimination" if they were not admitted. This would throw down the bars to Japanese, Hindus and Asians of every other peoples of the Far East, none of whom can be naturalized. They are excluded by citizens who plead for Japanese admission, although the Japanese themselves agree that America is within her rights, as is Japan when that country debars Korean laborers.

DUAL CANADIAN UNION AIDED BY COMMUNISTS

Vancouver, British Columbia, Nov. 3.—Communists are up to their old trick of aiding employers when workers would improve conditions.

Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters are on strike in this city against a handful of dualists known as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters who are favored by contractors because of their low wage scale. The dualists have 100 members—just enough to menace a living wage.

The regular union has made every inducement to have the Amalgamated affiliate. They are offered insurance and all other benefits with no initiation fee.

The regulars were finally forced on strike because of their refusal to allow now the Communists join with the employers in excusing and defending the dualists.

MACHINISTS CLAIM UNFAIR PAY BASIS

Washington, Nov. 3.—Navy yard machinists ask the Navy Department to put them on the same wage basis as machinists employed in the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and in the repair of mail bags and locks.

Navy yard machinists are paid 86 cents an hour, while the same class of workers are paid $1.10 in other branches of the government service.

WOMEN IN SHOPS THRU NECESSITY

Washington, Nov. 3.—Women do not work for "pin money," they work because they have to, said Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Women's Bureau, in a radio address.

Miss Anderson denied that the greater number of women in industry are casuals. "The girl who goes into the factory does so to meet a need," said the bureau chief.

"We know, what so few people seem to recognize, that the girls of today—these flappers who are getting so much criticism and publicity—are most of them helping in the support of their families.

"In the United States, according to the Census of 1920, there are over 8,500,000 women workers gainfully employed. Of the 572 occupations in which Americans engage, women were employed in all but 35.

"To quote a few more census facts: One in every five women in the United States today is a wage earner; one in every four wage-earning women is married, and one in every 11 married women is working for payment. As far as age is concerned, a fifth of the women working are under 20 years of age, and almost the same proportion over 44, which shows that the bulk of these women are working outside their homes in the years between 20 and 44, supposedly the time when home duties are the most strenuous and children are demanding the most care."

RECORD EARNINGS BY GENERAL MOTORS

New York, Nov. 3.—General Motors Corporation earned a net profit of $240,534,613 in the first nine months of 1928.

This establishes a new record which no other industrial company has ever approached in peace time. Net profits for the three months ending September 30, amounting to $79,266,639, also established a new mark for a similar period for an industrial corporation.

The nearest approach to these profits was reported by the steel trust which as a result of the rush of war business in 1916 showed net earnings of $333,574,178.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST FIXED BY UTILITIES

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, former superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Washington, complained to the Federal Trade Commission how private public utilities induced her to arrange a contest among high school students.

Mrs. Preston is a former president of the National Education Association. She told the commission that the contest was arranged by her while superintendent. The Puget Sound Power and Light Company of Seattle made the suggestion. The material was furnished by the Northwest Power and Light Association.

Mrs. Preston said that when she agreed to co-operate she was not aware that the question of private as against public ownership was to be injected into the contest had been subjected to criticism during the 1924 campaign.

PAPER MAKERS WIN

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The paper makers' strike against the Glens Falls Pulp and Paper Company at Kapuskasing, Canada, has been won, according to officers of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

The company attempted to stop employes from organizing. Officials of the Brotherhood state that Hon. Peter Heenan, Canadian minister of labor, was a leading factor in securing an adjustment.

EMPLOYES' STOCK OWNERSHIP BEST AID TO BOSS, SAYS BANK

New York, Nov. 3.—The New York Trust Company has no illusions on employes' stock ownership.

The management of this financial institution intimates it is "good business" to encourage such stock ownership. The benefits are on the employers' side.

Labor turnover is reduced, and employes' money constitutes a vast fund through which industry can be financed. Employers are assured there is no danger of workers' ownership of industry.

The above points are made in Trust Index, house organ of the trust company.

The purchase of stock by employes "has probably been confined to the more intelligent groups holding the more important jobs." The rank and file of workers, it is stated, have not participated, as risks and responsibilities "are not to their liking or attraction." They prefer wages to contingent profits."

The Index declares that the factor of participation in ownership "has probably been greatly over-emphasized" as to its importance in the purchase of stock by employes.

"While the number of employes owning stock in their company is fairly large, the amount of stock owned is small. In an analysis of 20 leading companies with employe stock ownership plans, the National Industrial Conference Board (an employers' organization) found that the total stocks owned under these plans were only 4.26 per cent of the stock outstanding. This is so slight as to make the ownership holding negligible, even if he had any intention of exerting it. The time when this employe stock holding will represent a controlling interest in the business seems to be fairly remote."

The bankers' index points out that employe's stock ownership has a definite value to the employer. It holds workers to the job, thus reducing labor turnover and lessens the expense of breaking in new workers.

Loyalty to the employer is enhanced and money contributed by employes who buy stock is a factor in financing employers.

"The one billion dollars of capital received from employe investment already is not an insignificant sum, and behind it lies a vast potential supply of funds," says the Index.

Union Foes Praise "Red" Pals; Business Men Aid Communists

New York, Nov. 3.—On the theory that "one good turn deserves another," the National Association of Manufacturers comes to the rescue of Communist allies who have aided them in the miners' strike, in New Bedford, in the fur and cloak trades and in other industrial disputes.

Employers are assured by the association that Communist agitation "is extremely aggravated" by trade unionists.

The manufacturers say: "They (trade unionists) have endeavored to convince the public that the general organization of labor is the chief bulwark between the preservation of American principles and rampant Socialism. The apparent purpose is to frighten Americans into accepting principles and purposes less radical in outward appearance but fundamentally quite as dangerous." Approval is given a recent statement by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, that "the real menace to our American institutions is the trade union movement and not the relatively small number of Communists."

The report is an undisguised invitation for employers to accept the "reds" and their revolutionary doctrines, rather than the trade unions and their challenge to absolutism in industry.

No thinking man believes these employers, with their resources, can not employ skilled investigators who will explain to them the Communists' revolutionary objective.

In the current issue of Labor Unity, this objective is frankly avowed. In urging workers to join the "red" Trade Union Educational League, Labor Unity says:

"An incessant struggle must be waged to secure adherence of the American labor unions to the only militant, working class international of unions, the Red International of Labor Unions."

This policy is accepted by anti-union shop employers. It permits them to fill their plants with spies and company men who pose as revolutionists while they divide the workers.

No Limit To Trade Union Activity; Joint Bargaining Is First Objective

Washington, Nov. 3.—"Few persons, except students of the labor movement, realize the ramifications and extent of trade union activities," says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a study recently completed and just published in Bulletin No. 484.

"It is not generally known that labor organizations have gradually extended their scope, in many cases far beyond the original rather restricted field of bargaining for hours and conditions, but the present study reveals a wide expansion of the collective power of workers," the investigators state.

"After collective bargaining is gained in any organization, the provision of 'benefits' is usually the next step. Then may be undertaken measures intended to improve the workers' economic position, such as the establishment of labor banks, credit unions from which members may obtain loans, building and loan associations, legal aid departments, construction of homes, supply of services or goods by mail order buying, co-operative stores, etc. Or unions may take social or protective measures, such as the establishment of various kinds of insurance, of definite health service, etc., or educational or recreational activities.

"Finally, as conditions in the industry become more or less stabilized and the union ceases to fight for its existence, union officials have greater leisure to consider broader problems, those of the industry and even of society in general."

NAVAL OFFICER JEERS FREEDOM-OF-SEAS CRY

London, England, Nov. 3.—"Freedom of the seas" a popular cry just at the close of the World War, was jeered by Rear Admiral Ernest A. Taylor, retired, at a meeting of the Conservative Party.

He defended a powerful British navy and declared that Britain will not place herself in jeopardy, and that only by its power is a nation respected.

"The principle of freedom of the seas is a ridiculous proposition," the old sea fighter bluntly declared. "Since the seventeenth century, wherever the combined command of the seas from the Dutch, there have been endeavors by Continental nations and later by the United States to wrest this power from us. Not being able to do that, there has come this suggestion of freedom of the seas, meaning that all sea-borne traffic, whether belligerent or neutral, should be permitted to carry on in war as in time of peace."

The naval officer declared that this policy would not abolish warfare but would concentrate attention on armies and air forces.

"Does anyone think," he asked, "that Sir Austen Chamberlain would be listened to for one moment on the Continent in any occasional conversations if there were not behind him the power and might and majesty of the British navy?"

FIVE-DAY WEEK URGED TO LESSEN IDLENESS

Stockton, Calif., Nov. 3.—Less unemployment will follow a six-hour day and a five-day week, says Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council, at a trade union meeting in this city.

Mr. MacDonald called attention to the increasing use of machinery and displacement of workers in every field of production.

WORKERS' ACTIVITY WORRYING PAID FOE

New York, Nov. 3.—Organized labor's activity before state legislatures is viewed with alarm by Michael J. Hickey, executive secretary of the National Industrial Council. The council represents a score of anti-union employers' associations.

Mr. Hickey is of the professional Citizens' Alliance type who must scare up his employment by "red" words. So he shouts that labor has "a cunningly devised syndicated legislative program of selfish special privileges demands." These are classed as "doctrinal and un-American schemes to obtain power."

Included in the demands, he says, are bills "to lessen the competitive labor force of women employed in industry by arbitrarily limiting the hours they may be employed."

Mr. Hickey defends the "yellow dog," which will be opposed by labor in the various legislatures the coming winter. He says such legislation is:

"A proposal to prohibit employers from entering into individual (non-union affiliation) employment contracts—intended to stem the recent growth of so-called company unions and shop councils."

The "yellow dog" is a one-sided contract that is enforced on job-seeking workers who pledge not to join a union—not to do a lawful act—as the price for securing employment.

Mr. Hickey also endorses any interference with the labor injunction. He shows he has the slave concept as he talks of "control of the American labor markets now vested in the equity injunction powers of both state and Federal courts."

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS PREPARE FOR NEW DAY

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The first conference of southern State Federations of Labor, held in this City, launched a campaign for unification of organized labor south and state legislation.

The unionists agreed that workers must awaken to the changing south, which is becoming industrialized. Education of the workers to a proper understanding of trade union ideals was declared to be of first importance.

Southern State Federations of Labor were urged to give preference to these legislative proposals: Child labor, workmen's compensation, convict labor, "yellow dog" contracts, the labor injunction, factory inspection and free employment.

O. E. Woodbury, A. F. of L. general organizer, represented President Green, who directed the conference and its objectives.

GAS DANGER IN HOMES

Washington, Nov. 3.—With the approach of winter, the Bureau of Mines warns that gas from defective gas heating appliances constitute a hazard to life and health.

Persons suffer from headache and nausea without suspecting the cause to be carbon monoxide arising from the improper functioning of gas appliances, the bureau states.

LABOR SURPLUS IN WEST

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—There is an excess of labor throughout California, according to the Federal Employment Service.

Every city reports an over supply of workers in the building industry.